NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- FEMALE DETECTIVE-

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- OUB AMERICAN COUBIN AT HOME-THE VICTIM.

FRENCH THEATRE .- LA BRILE HELENS. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- HUMPTY DUMPTY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WHITE FAWN. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.-

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 Broadway .- DER HRW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS,

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- BALLET. FABOR,

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. -Songs, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. - ETHIO-

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 473 Broadway. HALL, 984 and 966 Broadway. PANORAMA OF THE WAR.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELET, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

COLLEGE HALL, 600 Brandw. y .- THE PILGEIM. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 813 Broadway.

New York, Monday, April 6, 1868.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers should bear in mind that, in order to insure the proper classification of their business announcements, all advertisements for insertion in the HERALD should be left at the counting room by half-past eight o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yes terday, April 5.

Mr. Disraeli held a meeting of Cabinet Ministers to onsider his future course in fare of the adverse vote of the British House of Commons. It was thought the Premier will resign if the Glacistone party retains its large majority after Easter.

The steamship Hansa, at this port, furnishes mail advices from Europe to the 24th of March. The report includes the complete text of Mr. Gladstone' resolutions on the Irish Church question, which we reprint, the cable report being imperfect. The London Times of the 24th of March, speaking of the Parliamentary consideration of the resolutions. ways:-"It may, perhaps, be safely said, after making every allowance for the exaggeration we are a prone to apply to the circumstances of our own time, that no greater task has been undertaken by Parliament since the Revolution of 1688. It is im mense."

MISCELLANEOUA.

Our special telegrams over the Cuba cable state that great activity is displayed in the dockyards and cations of Jamaica, and that the British Admiralty, in anticipation of trouble arising out of the Alabama claims, have been calling home seamen from the colonies to serve in iron-clads. The vomit is represented as being very severe in some parts of

By the British steamer Danube news from Mexico was received in Havana to April I. The late smuggling by this steamer created considerable excite nt, and a bill had been brought before Congress preventing all British subjects from exporting specie till England makes an apology. A fresh conspiracy had been discovered. The attempts to pacify the troubles in Yucatan and Sinaloa had met with but little success. Negreto was about to levy a forced loan of \$60,000 on Thlancing

Advices have been received in Paris from the Rio de la Plata to the 8th ult., which state that General Lopez, the President of Paraguay, is not in such a desperate situation as the Brazilian accounts repr

Only six witnesses have as yet been summoned by

the President's counsel in the impeachment case. A despatch from Richmond states that a squad of cavalry arrived at the Midlothian coal pits yesterday. and that the trouble among the laborers had quieted

down. No one was hurt.

General Meade has defined the status of the gubernatorial candidates in Georgia by declaring Judge Irwin meligible and General Gordon eligible to the

Paim Sunday was colebrated vesterday in the various Catholic and Episcopal charches in the presence of crowded assemblages. In St. Patrick' Cathedral the services were unusually soleian and The Methodist church in Harlein was crowded in the afternoon to listen to a sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. His remarks were confined to an explanation of the solemnity of the pre-sent season and to the duties incumbent upon all good Christians during the week now commenced. Rev. Dr. Chapin preached an interesting discourse at the Fourth Universalist church on the subject of Christ's definition of true greatness, and the illustration of that greatness, in the purest form, in Christ himself. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached in the morning and evening in Plymouth church, Brooklyn. The first of a course of lectures on "The Scientific Religion originally promulgated by Anguste Cointe" was delivered by Mr. Henry Edgar, who styles himself "one of the apostles designated by Comte," in Music Hall, before a large and attentive congregation. A new Presbyterian church was dedicated in Roseville.

N. J., yesterday.

A fire in Franklin, Tenn., on Saturday night destroyed twelve buildings, involving a loss of \$60,000. on which there was no insurance. A fire in Detroit on the same night destroyed property to the amount

A WARNING TO THE STATE CHURCH IN ENGLAND-Gladstone's tremendous resolutions dismantling the Church in Ireland. There has been nothing done in England of a broader revolutionary meaning since the time when "Bluff King Hal" said, in reference to the monasteries of his day which disputed his right of possession, "We will uncage those birds," and forthwith proceeded to unroof them and turn them out of doors. That was the stormy and bloody beginning of religious liberty in England, and after three hundred years of revolutionary advances and drawbacks the work now resumed must go on to its consummation.

THREEY LEG AND DULL KNIPE UNCON-VINCED .- Turkey Leg and Dull Knife, with a force "numbering one hundred and seventyfive lodges," refuse to meet the peace commissioners, and may be considered, we suppose, as on the warpath. These distinguished and amiable persons do not yet perceive the necessity of the Pacific Railroad, and insist that the work must be "suspended" on the Smoky Hill route. It must, we suppose, till Turkey Leg and his friend shall have the light let into their queer brains; and it is a queer thing, but true, that light cannot get into such brains except through the hole that has been made by a take

The Impeachment and the Connecticut Election-The Hopes and Fears of the

The Connecticut election for Governor, State ticket and Legislature comes off to-day; and never before has either party concerned, in the State and throughout the United States, manifested so deep an interest in any Connecticut election. Last year, with Barnum and his travelling caravan at the head of the radical procession, there was more fun, more fuss and more noise and confusion; but this year there is more system, more earnestness and more hard work on both sides. The impeachment acts powerfully on this election, and the result, one way or the other, will react upon the impeachment. The issue is regarded as a matter of life or death to the radicals, and they have

left no stone unturned to recover the State. Men with whom honesty is the best policy. and men with whom policy is the best honesty, are equally perplexed to account for the late dishonest and impolitic announcement in the New York Tribune, that General Grant had expressed the opinion that the safety of the country can be secured only with the removal of Andrew Johnson, and that, therefore, the only course left for the Senate is to hurry through this impeachment trial and get this obnoxious man out of the way as speedily as possible. Some imagine that this scandalous pronunciamento was intended to whip in certain Senators supposed to be weak in the knees; some suppose that this thing was intended to damage General Grant; some conjecture that the object was merely a bit of buncombe for the Connecticut election; some imagine that Greeley, aspiring to a place in the Cabinet under "Old Ben Wade," is getting impatient of the law's delays, and there are some who are inclined to think that this unseasonable and startling announcement of General Grant's opinion of this impeachment was, after all, stupidly paraded only as a newspaper sensational item, without stopping to consider the possible consequences.

The truth probably is that this disreputable publication was designed partly as a warning to the Senate and partly as an electioneering item for Connecticut; for there are some snug little offices in Connecticut and some large ones at Washington and elsewhere dependent upon the issue of this impeachment; and 'great expectations" among the rank and file of the Connecticut working republicans in this canvass are at the bottom of their zealous and industrious efforts to carry this election. They seem to think, too, that the result, one way or the other, will be apt to operate upon the Senate pretty much as the charge of a respected judge operates upon a confiding and weak-kneed jury, and that with the popular voice of Connecticut added to that of New Hampshire every shaky republican Senator will be brought to a proper appreciation of the indictment against Andrew Johnson. It is thus apparent that, next to the popularity of General Grant as the universally accepted republican candidate, this impeachment, in view of the spoils and plunder involved in the final result, has operated and is operating in Connecticut to bring into camp the republican stragglers from all sides.

On this question the election of the new Legislature, upon which will devolve the election of a United States Senator in the place of Dixon (Johnson conservative), will mainly turn. Should the result be a democratic Legislature it will be equivalent not only to an endorsement of Dixon and a vindication of Johnson, but tantamount to instructions to Senator Ferry (republican) to vote with his colleague for Johnson's acquittal. Nay, more; if the popularity of Grant cannot carry Connecticut in connection with the radical sine qua non of Johnson's removal, the result in the Senate may be a failure to remove him. In this event we may look for an immediate disruption of the republican party into two hostile camp and for the nomination of Chief Justice Chase as the conservative republican candidate against General Grant. Here, then, will be a chance for a democratic fusion upon Chase, or for a concentration upon Farragut, which will carry the Presidential election; and with such an opportunity the democrats will surely act upon the good old rule that even half a loaf is better than no bread at all. How far the disappointments and aspirations of party leaders have contributed heretofore to defeat and break down in their turn both the great political parties of the country most of our readers will remember with the mere mention of the names of Calhoun, Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Breckinridge, Douglas and Jeff Davis and his leading Southern confederacy colleagues. We know, too, that like causes produce like effects, and especially among rival politicians of the

same church. In the present republican Senate at Washington we know that Fessenden was an aspirant for the place now held by Wade; that Trumbull will not be ruled over by Sumner; that Van Winkle and Willey, of West Virginia, are no ultra radicals: that Sherman is a cautious conservative, and that Grimes, a free trader, has no admiration for the high tariff notions of Wade. Here are disaffections which the chapter of accidents may yet aggravate to an extensive revolt. With Chase as an aspirant for the position secured by Grant as the radical favorite, we shall only need, perhaps, the entering wedge of a radical defeat in Connecticut to bring about an independent republican party and ticket for the Presidency with

the acquittal of Andrew Johnson. The fears of the radicals run to this extent, and hence their unparalleled efforts to reclaim Connecticut. But their hopes are apparently sanguine that they will recover the State, the ssues being the same that carried New Hampshire. They have an abiding faith in Grant's popularity, they believe that Johnson will be removed and they are encouraged with the prospect of an early division of the spoils to the faithful under President Wade. The democrats, without a recognized Presidential champion, are fighting at a disadvantage, and the loss of Barnum is a republican gain. Moreover, the conservative federal officeholders in Connecticut are disarmed in view of Johnson's removal, and there is no enthusiasm in his defence; for even his acquittal will afford no margin of profit to democratic or anti-radical officeseekers this side of 1869. The issue in Connecticut, then, being dependent upon the small balance of a few hundred votes, we shall not be surprised if the result is a republican success. But with all their show of confidence

trous to the radicals in its train of consequences as will surely be the late defeat of Disraeli in the House of Commons to the tory party of England. Our readers to-morrow morning, over their chops and coffee, will find the solution of the problem in the actual results of this Connecticut election.

The Arcadians of Albany,

The philosophers and raiders of our State Legislature have now resolved themselves into company of miners and mineralogists. Arrayed as Arcadian shepherds in order the petter to disguise themselves, they have prospected our chief thoroughfare from end to end; and their information is positive, both from personal observation and the reports of engineers, that deposits of gold, at the rate of two millions and ninety-seven thousand dollars per mile, exist under the surface of Broadway through its entire extent, and may be brought not only to light, but into their own pockets, by a little scratching. The Arcadian miners of Albany, therefore, have resolved to "go in and win," being further induced to this conclusion by the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, cash in hand, paid to each approachable Assemblyman for his vote, and the promise of a further sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per voter on the final passage of said bill by the Senate and its being made a law by the Governor's signature. Other inducements, it is said, have likewise been held out ; for it is not a little remarkable that there are one hundred and twenty-five corporators named in the bill as it passed the Assembly, and that exactly the same number of Assemblymen are recorded as having voted in its favor. This certainly is better than anything that Coloradian or Montanese gold, copper or silver mining can offer. Even the famous Miles O'Reilly Mine in Nevada, on the line of the Pacific Railroad, cannot begin to exhibit such inducements. Here we have three hundred dollars in greenbacks for each vote, together with a certain stipulated part in a mining operation which must yield over two million dollars per mile all the way along from Castle Garden to Spuyten Duyvil creek! It is decidedly the biggest thing we have heard ofoutside the walls of Sing Sing-for many years; and the old Latin phrase arcades ambo, or "both rascals," must hereafter be made to read arcades omnes, or "they were all Arcadians together," in regard to every member, excepting two or three, of our present Assembly. It is proposed by these Arcadians to scoop

out Broadway between wall and wall, making of the present street surface an ornamental frescoed ceiling, supported on pillars of gilded iron, and turning the present cellar fronts and foundation walls into a gorgeous line of subterranean store windows, radiant with dry goods, ablaze with jewelry, luminous with gems of art, and patronized by myriads of eager purchasers, who are to descend from the upper regions into this new locomotive catacomb by means of several thousand spiral staircases and other hoisting and lowering inventions too numerous to be mentioned. The sidewalks overhead-the present sidewalks-are all to be changed from flagstones to plate glass, so that light may thus be furnished to those who would otherwise walk in darkness below stairs-an arrangement, we rather fancy, which may compel some changes in the present style of underclothing worn by such ladies as will persist in preferring to walk in the free light and air of heaven on the plane of the present Broadway. There will be "high life below stairs," however, and no mistake about it. There will be no les than six separate railroad tracks, with six separate sets of locomotives and trains plunging and whirling about in all directions, their enormous reflector lamps gleaming, their flues belching out soot flakes and black smoke, their oil cans exuding a rare perfume and their fur naces scattering red hot coals for the delectation of such promenaders and storekeepers as shall prefer the sidewalks and show windows of sub-Broadway to the old fashioned, upper

air Broadway as it now exists. Of course here, as in all other great proosed improvements, there are certain difficulies to be overcome: but of what account are difficulties" to the Arcadian miners of our Legislature? In the first place, all the gas and Croton water mains and pipes and all main sewers and private sewer pipes along the backbone of our extended city must be interrupted and rendered utterly iseless for some ten or a dozen years—the least time it could possibly take to build such a road as is proposed. In the second place, all the front vaults and cellars now in use by present property holders along Broadway must be confiscated in perpetuity to the use of these Albany miners. In the third place, except the HERALD Building, whose roots are struck down thirtysix feet into the earth, there is scarce another edifice along Broadway that must not be undermined and brought down in crashing ruins by such an excavation as our Arcadian legislators have proposed. Their line, for example, would go six feet lower than the foundation stones of Mr. A. T. Stewart's building at the corner of Chambers street and Broadway; and the amount of machinery and tackle it would require to underpin and prop up that gigantic marble front is a problem which we gladly leave for professional engineers to solve. Of the older and smaller buildings along Broadway, the foundations of which, as a general rule, vary from twelve to eighteen feet in depth, scarcely one would be left standing. Every fine building in the more elevated portions of our main thoroughfare would be undermined and brought to grief; in addition to which let us just consider, as the chief portion of the proposed catacomb will have to run through rock, what an amount of subterranean blasting and gunpowder earthquakes will be daily and hourly required before a passage can

be forced from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil. We are thus promised ten or twelve years of artificial earthquake in gunpowder shocks as a preliminary, to be succeeded by the permanent earthquake and roar of six locomotives, with six trains of baggage and freight cars, tearing along under Broadway through all future time. We are to have nearly all the present buildings along our main thoroughfare demolished. We are to have plate glass sidewalks in the present street, compelling our lady promenaders either to adopt Bloomer costume or walk in the carriage-way. We are to have all our vaults, subterranean storerooms they may, on negro suffrage, be defeated, and if and coal cellars along the proposed "line of Union League have an eyo upon the great defeated it will be a defeat perhaps as disas- improvement" confiscated; and in exchange "granite building" of Wall street.

for all this we are offered a brace of subte sidewalks, illuminated by locomotive reflector lamps and red hot cinders, warmed by explosive boilers, perfumed by a thousand oil cans and to be rendered salubrious for consumptive invalids by the belching black smoke and flying soot flakes of half a dozen locomotives in perpetual motion. It is one of the most pleasing prospects of "high life below stairs" that the mind of mere humanity has yet conceived. It recalls the wildest imagery of the Italian poet's "Inferno," and promises to give us at home and under our very feet that succession of earthquakes in pursuit of which, as a necessary ornament or appanage of a great nation, Mr. Secretary Seward is now preparing to purchase on our account nearly half the West India and other volcanic islands.

We hear it boasted by the Albany Arcadians and their fellow conspirators of the copperhead and radical press in this city that "three hundred millions of capital" are already embarked in this metallurgical and explosive enterprise, but an examination of the seventysix corporators named in the original bill reveals a beggarly account of empty purses in the ragged pockets of desperate political and politico-journalistic adventurers. Of the seventy-six names thirty-six cannot be found in the City Directory, nor can any one we have yet met assign them a local habitation; these are the "dummies," pure and simple, for more mportant conspiratorial miners who stand behind. Twelve are "gentlemen from the country," who drop their carpet bags, containing each an extra shirt and half a dozen paper collars, at some hotel in Chatham or Canal street when visiting our city. Twelve more are reporters or editors attached to such of our city papers as support the Arcadian project. Four are lawyers representing prominent politicians. Seven are presidents of existing city railroad companies, or banks with city railroad affiliations; while the tagrag is completed by five political merchants and speculators, who buy and sell in dry goods, or legislative votes, or political principles, on the strictly commercial basis of invariably purchasing in the cheapest market and always selling in the dearest. At Albany, as we all know, votes can be purchased for a mere song; and these votes, when transformed into a charter for the ruin of our main thoroughfare, may then be black-mailingly converted—at least so these speculators would seem to think-into quite a handsome profit for each miner by applying the proper thumbscrews of fear to the alarmed property holders of Broadway. It is but justice to our five city Senators to say that they are opposed to this measure; but Tammany Hall cannot escape responsibility for the votes of her twenty Assemblymen who "went solid," as the phrase runs, for this gigantic swindle. The bill comes up this evening for consideration in the Senate and will then be consigned, we rather imagineunless its originators spend money very lavishly-to the limbo already seven times heated for the purgatorial expiation of such attempted outrages.

Lust Saturday Night's Snow Squall-Importance of a System of Weather Re-

The little snow squall which passed over this city last Saturday night appears by our telegraphic reports of the same date to have been the tail end of a great stor coming in from the great plains of Kansas. It may have started from the Rocky Mountains, the vapor, nevertheless, being supplied from the Atlantic Ocean. We have heretofore, on various occasions, adverted to those heavy nor'east storms which strike in from the Gulf Stream and come up from the capes of Virginia or Cape Hatteras, and have shown how infallibly the telegraph at Fortress Monroe warns us some twenty-four hours, more or less, of their apto New York. In view of the law of these storms which we consider thus established, we have suggested the importance of a regular system of telegraphic reports of the weather, from day to day, along the whole line of the Atlantic coast for the information of our seafaring people and shipping interests, especially those engaged in the coasting trade. We shall probably, in default of any movement on the part of our commercial and shipping interests in the direction suggested, undertake before long, for their information, a system of regular daily telegraphic notices or signals of the weather from Halifax to Havana and New Orleans; for we are sure that thereby many a vessel outward bound or running the coast within halling distance may, by a timely warning, be saved from shipwreck. In the cause of science, too, we are satisfied that such a system would soon become exceedingly interesting and invaluable in more clearly revealing than we now understand them those sublime laws which govern the movements of the currents of the air and the currents of the

ocean with the vibrations of the earth on its axis in its orbit around the sun. The Impeachment Show and the Tickets. Impeachment is in a most unexpected lilemma. It cannot get an audience. People actually will not go to hear the eloquence of Butler, and deliberately refuse to be curious as to the testimony that is given from day to day, seeming to impugn its freshness or to doubt that it is of any great consequence. To the impeachers there are two classes only of the American people-one made up of those the impeachers can trust, one of those they cannot. Among the first class they have distributed their tickets to the show, and these men are apathetic; these, their chosen friends in the your of the great necessity, absolutely stay away. But it seems there are plenty who would like to go; hundreds outside would like to push in and fill the untaken seats, so the play might not be done to empty boxes. But this will not do. There is danger in the very thought. And what is the danger? Why, if this man were admitted the whole thing might end in a row. Impeachment might come to a sudden close, visited by the wrath, impatience and disgust of a delegation of the people. So argued a Senator on Saturday. "Thus conscience does make cowards of us all." Conscious of the true character of their tribunal, Senators fear the natural justice of the people

Goods Coming In .- The receipts from customs at this port for the last week of March last were \$3,903,487. No wonder Senator Morgan is hot on the trail of Johnson's impeachment. No wonder that Greeley and the The War in Paraguay.

on the Parans is interesting, though quite unintelligible. There appears to be no doubt regarding the evacuation of Asuncion by the Paraguayans, but the despatch does not state clearly whether Humaitá has been captured by the allied forces. The telegram states that "the allied army stormed the redoubt at Humaitá, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in carrying the work." We are not informed if the entire position occupied by the Paraguayans was stormed, and we are inclined to think that only an outwork of Humaita has fallen into the hands of the victors. But, be that as it may, it is quite evident that the allies have gained a decided and substantial success. Humaitá, if not yet taken, must now be closely invested, and as its defenders have no forces in the interior with which to raise the siege its downfall becomes merely a matter of time. The Paraguayans could, it is true, by suddenly massing their forces, cut a passage through the besiegers; but in so doing they would be necessitated to abandon the greater part of their artillery, trains and other equipments for an army. Their position would therefore be scarcely improved. All things considered, we are reluctantly compelled to admit that, if the news be true, the prospects for a final overthrow of the Paraguayans are very strong. They have been contending against such great odds for so long a time that we hoped to see them triumph eventually over Brazil and her allies; but it now looks very much as if they must succumb to overwhelming numbers. war being nearly at an end, if it has not already practically closed, and that the allies

Believing, then, in the probability of the will be the victors, it remains to be seen what will be done with conquered Paraguay. Brazil has been charged with a design of absorbing the little republic, and it has been asserted that she has designs upon her present allies also. Dom Pedro's government will probably have soon to inform the world what its purposes are. To elucidate this matter we publish elsewhere a risumi of the origin and progress of the war to the present time. With Paraguay crushed the Argentine Confederation and the Oriental Republic can offer but a feeble resistance to the Brazilians, and if the latter design their conquest also nothing but a coalition of all the South American republics will prevent it. We very much fear that Brazil is not satisfied with her present gigantic extent of territory, but is ambitious of reducing the entire South American Continent under her imperial rule. Happily for the foiling of such a scheme, Peru, Chile, Bolivia and some other of the republics have for some time looked jealously upon the encroachments of the neighboring empire, and may come to the rescue before the finishing blow is given. Still, it would be a kind of retributive justice if the Argentines and Orientals were to wake up some fine morning and find themselves suddenly transformed from citizens of free republics into subjects of his Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro. They would richly merit such a fate, for they entered into the crusade against Paraguay with scarcely a ground for so doing, and if in destroying the liberties of their neighbor they should lose their own we should feel no

sympathy for them. We had written the foregoing under the impression that the news telegraphed from Lisbon and published in our issue of Saturday was substantially correct and that the cause of the Paraguayans was hopelessly lost. From a telegram which we publish this morning, it will be seen that a leading French journal has received despatches from Rio Janeiro stating that the position of the Paraguayans is not so desperate as the Brazilian accounts represent. We shall be glad if the intelligence prove to have been an exaggeration of the facts. It is triumph of the allies will prove a falsehood. It may have been manufactured for the purpose of favorably affecting the elections which are being held in the two republics and in Brazil. Should this be the case the Parguayans may not vet be helplessly defeated. At any rate, we trust that something may transpire that will change the present unfavorable aspect of

The London Press on Disraell's Defeat. The "wild cheers" with which the liberals exulted over Disraeli's defeat last Saturday morning proclaimed, as it were, the recognition of public opinion as the new sovereign power which is henceforth destined to rule Great Britain. These cheers were at once loudly echoed by the London press, with but one dissentient voice, according to the cable telegram.

The London Times is particularly jubilant. It regards the rejection of Lord Stanley's amendment to postpone consideration until the next Parliament, and the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's resolution to go into committee, as merely the first steps of an operation resolved upon by the Commons-the removal of "this cancer of the empire," the Irish Church. The Times confidently predicts that the national will is soon to be expressed and in no uncertain sound: "it will insist that the work so happily begun shall be thoroughly performed. This morning's vote is the dawn of a reunited empire. * * * The wrongs of ages are to be ended and right done amid the acclamation of the nation. This must guarantee peace." The London Post concludes an editorial article on the same theme by saying :- "This vote is the death warrant of the Irish Church. No fairer trophy has been won by the liberal party since the Emancipation act of 1829." The journals which we have cited unquestionably indicate what the Times calls "the vast balance of opinion in the United Kingdom." But the London Standard, the organ of the tory party, remains obstinately steadfast in its incredulity as to the progress of the latest revolution in Great Britain, and declares "the effect of this vote will be to waste the session without advancing the object proposed a single step." None are so blind as those who will not see, and, however closely the tories may shut their eyes to the fact, this vote is in itself "a single step" of vast importance as the longest and most majestic stride which Britannia has taken for many a year in the path towards justice and liberty. Disraeli's defeat involves consequences far more important than any possible change of ministry. It shows that the British people, by their Parliamentary representatives, refuse to postpone any longer the question of the Irish Church, and eduthat they are being rapidly cased to desire and demand alterior reforms which the logic of events must render inevita-

ble. The disendow nent of the Irish Church will be an immense conscission to the voluntary Our latest intelligence from the seat of war principle and will exercise an Incalculable influ ence on the future of the British empire.

> The Spring Trade-A Tendency to Concentration.

We publish in another column a reliable statement of the condition and prospects of trade in the city, from which it will be seen that the croakers about bad times are out of tune. The fact is that we must always have a good trade here in this great business centre, and we are not likely again to witness the disastrous events of 1837 and 1857. It is true that the wickedness of Congress, with its impeacl farce and Africanization of the South, has laid a heavy hand upon progression in all kinds of business; for there is nothing which checks activity in trade so much as uncertainty. But in New York, at all events, there is no reason just now to complain of depression. Our advertising columns furnish evidence enough that business is as active as can be expected at this season. There is a remarkable feature, however, about trade in the metropolis, and that is the tendency to concentration in a few hands. Large capitalists are disposed to absorb almost every branch of business and to govern it to the exclusion of people of smaller means. What with exorbitant rents and heavy taxes, small dealers are gradually dropping out of many kinds of trade and succumbing to the force of capital. This is a phase which business in New York is assuming more and more every day, and which will probably increase with time.

OUR PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.-The expenditures for the War Department for the month of March last are set down at \$13,960,000-a greater sum than the whole yearly expenses of the government under John Quincy Adams. So much for radical reconstruction. One hundred and sixty millions a year for the War Office on a peace footing may do for the present; but is it to be greater or less next year? That is the question.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The twenty-seventh Sunday concert at Steinway Hall last night drew an immense house, both in con sideration of the merit of the artists and the excel lence of the programme. Madame Gazzaniga sang Dachauer's "Priez Pour Moi." accompanied by the composer, and the finale from "Saffo." night an encore, the second a double one. The "Priez Pour Moi" impressed us more favorably than at first hearing, for on this occasion all the delicat shades of coloring and expression were brought out. Leopold de Meyer played his charming waltz, "Sou venir d'Italie" and his "Grand Duchess" potpourri He appeared to much greater advantage than we have heard him before this season. Signor Albano harpist, and a large orchestra also assisted in the concert. Madame Parepa-Rosa, the great prima donna, and Carl Rosa, one of the first violinists in America, give a concert in this hall on East

There is not much novelty promised at the theatres for Holy Week. Many of the bills remain unchanged the public being perfectly satisfied with the feast prepared by the managers.

Mr. Bateman keeps "La Belle Héiène" still at the French theatre as bright and flourishing as ever, and fully as attractive. "La Grande Duchesse" will be presented to the Brooklyn people at a matinée on

At Wallack's "Rosedale" gives way for "Oliver Twist" to-night, with a fine cast, but Mr. Wallack's play will be reproduced at a matine on Saturday.

The "White Fawn," of course, is still at Niblo's with her attendant ballet corps.

"Humpty Dumpty" performs his funny tricks and "Humpty Dumpty" performs his funny tricks and transformations, as usual, at the Olympic, and is not likely to depart for many weeks to come.

At Barney Williams' Broadway theatre Chanfrau winds up the last week of his engagement in "Our American Cousin at Home." Mr. and Mrs. Williams will follow next week in their admirable Irish and Yankee specialties, and will, no doubt, be warmly welcomed after their long absence.

The New York theatre is closed for repairs, preparatory to the production of a grand burlesque by the Worrell sisters.

An engagement has been made with Miss Fanny Herring at the Bowery theatre, where she will appear to-night in six characters.

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A new feature will be introduced this evening at the Theatre Comique, in the person of Mr. William

A new feature will be introduced this evening at the Théatre Comique, in the person of Mr. William Lingard, from the London theatres, who represents a photographic gallery of celebrities, said to be a very wonderful performance.

German opera resumes its place to-night at the Stadt theatre with "Der Freischuetz" and Mme. Johansen, Hableman and Formes in the cast.

The dog-headed baboon continues his equestrian feats at the New York Circus. He is a curious creature and provokes plenty of fun.

John Brougham, after a long provincial tour, will present himself this evening at Mrs. Conway's theater, Brooklyn, in "A Centleman from Ireland" and "King Powhatan," two of his best characters.

Brooklyn is also enlivened this week with a grand circus and procession of camels in, the streets. A fine time for the boys.

The minstrels present an amusing variety for the week's enjoyment. The San Francisco boys have a rare bill. Kelly & Leon, while they keep still on the stage the favorite buriesque of the "Grand Duchesa," announce a number of new pleeces in their lively style of performance. Tony Pastor offers a new musical extravaganza, "Blue Beard in the Bowery," and other varieties, including the capital clog dancing of Sam Coilyer and his protégés, some of the best dancers in America. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard and their wonderful dogs appear at Butler's American theatre in a new play, "The Felon's Doom." A ballet divertissement, with a large troupe, follows. Hooley announces a novelty at his Brooklyn Opera House tonight in the person of Fernando Fleury, a "musical wonder." Everything at this house is well done.

SUNDAY AT THE PARK.

Spring this year with us seems to be a period of strife between sun and rain, cold and heat, wind and calm, frost and warmth-a protracted struggle, enivened by very frequent visitations of that most disagreeable morning and evening caller, that "unbidden guest," the chilling wind. A few days since there was a feeling among us that winter was gone and that spring was upon us, and in the genial sunbeams that greeted the residents of New York there was heralded a season of delight. In these few days the wanderings of their feet almost unconsciously tended towards the greatlungs of our city—the Park—and there, amid the budding trees and the velvety verdure that had outlived the frosts of winter, they anticipated the fature, ready to sing, with Solomon. "Lo! the winter is past; the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." But the storm of Saturday night and the nipping wind of yesterday wrought a change, and it appeared that nature had again, in this spot at least, put on its carnival attire. Every twig and tree bent under the weight of a bouquet of snow fringed with icicles, and the dark emerald of many of the evergreens mingled with the orange and green of others, weaving as a whole a rich mosaic work. The wind walled through the rustic bowers; the lake had no patrons but the swans, and the boats rode lazily at anchor, undisturbed by the chilled attendants. Here and there solitary pedestrians might have been there was a feeling among us that winter was gone at anchor, undisturbed by the chilled attent Here and there solitary pedestrians might have seen gazing at the contrast of winter and a everywere apparent around them, but their so was brief, as shrugging their shoulders, butte closer their coats and looking at the fleecy clouds even at the rippling water, they turned their hupon the Park.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 109, 564, 555, 1083, 179, 765, 1073, 1003, 57, 1161, 511, 483, 611, 969, 625, 419, 239, 775, 796, 791.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Nos. 3653, 3603, 3915, 3201, 3277, 3285, 3287, 3547, 3298, 2585, 3685, 3737, 3367, 2111, 3071. Part 2—Nos. 3852, 3906, 3912, 3914, 3916, 3918, 3920, 3922, 3924, 3926, 3928, 3909, 3922, 3936, 3762.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 596, 346, 448, 586, 639, 650, 651, 651, 360, 200, 459, 724, 803, 635, 624, 873, 500, 577, 556, 703, 587, 607, 602, 642, 617, 610.

took place at 32 Cherry street yesterday afternoon, in took place at 32 cherry street yearching alreadon, in the course of which Ellen Mariey was badly cut in the arm by Michael Lawier, who was also badly cut by failing on the stove. The wounds were attended to by a neighboring physician. The woman was see, home and Michael Lawier was locked up.

DEATH OF AN ACROBAT.—Thomas Hanlon, the acro days supe, and of his liquide in harrisburg. Fa-